

**CONFIDENTIAL**

No. 17 of 1890.

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

PUBLISHED IN THE

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,**

**CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,**

Received up to 28th April 1890.

**POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.**

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 20th April, gives an account of the proceedings of the National Congress meeting held in the compound of the Rafah-i-Am Hall at Lucknow on the 18th idem. The place was adorned with flags, bearing suitable inscriptions, such as "Election or No Reform," "No taxation without Representation," "Long Live Our Hume and Bradlaugh," and so forth. The gathering numbered about 5,000 men, and addresses were made in English, Urdu and Hindi from three platforms presided over by Nawáb Hashmat Ali Khan, Pandit Indar Náráyan, a landlord of Sitapur, and Shaikh Raza Husain Khán. The Rev. R. M. Bose, Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar, Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, Rája Rámpal Singh, Mr. Hamid Ali Khan and Pandit Sham Narayan were among the speakers, and resolutions were passed at the three platforms condemning Lord Cross' Bill and recommending the introduction of the elective principle. Munshi Hidáyat Rasul proposed that the number of Muhammadan members should be equal to that of the Hindu members in the Legislative Councils. The motion was seconded by Hakim Sayyid Qasim Ali and elicited much discussion. Pandit Madan

Circulation,  
300 copies.



Mohan Malviya and Pandit Sham Narayan said that if similar claims were put forward by the Parsis, the Sikhs and the Native Christians, great difficulty would be experienced. The debate was brought to a close by Rája Rámpal Singh, who said that any discussion as to the proportion of the representatives of the different classes of the community was premature and had better be postponed until the adoption of the elective system was accepted by Government. The Musalmáns might, however, send a separate petition to Parliament, praying that the number of the Muhammadan members should be equal to that of the Hindu members. This view was generally approved of by the meeting.

Circulation,  
219 copies.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 25th April, referring to the Lucknow National Congress meeting, observes that hardly 200 or 250 men attended the meeting. Nawáb Hashmat Ali Khan, who occupied the chair, was formerly employed in the service of Maharája Pratap Narain Singh on Rs. 30 a month. Munshi Hidáyat Rasul's motion, that the representatives of the Hindus and Musalmáns in the Legislative Councils should be in equal numbers, put the Hindu Congress leaders at the meeting at their wits' end and caused great confusion and disorder. It appears from the *Hindustáni* that the Musalmáns were told to send a separate petition to Parliament on the subject. They should take a lesson from the treatment they received, and should refrain from taking part in such meetings.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

A Cawnpore correspondent of the *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 20th April, in commenting upon the National Congress meeting held at Cawnpore on the 6th April, observes that such a crowded mass meeting was never held before in any part of this country. About 18,000 men were present at the Madras mass meeting, but the attendance at the Cawnpore meeting was still larger. The native bankers, traders and shopkeepers in the chief streets of Cawnpore voluntarily closed their shops and suspended all business without any



pressure. There was such an eager desire among the people to attend the meeting that the funeral of a respectable man's mother, who happened to die that day, was postponed, as the funeral would interfere with their attendance at the meeting. Flowers were freely showered by the people on the Hon'ble Pandit Ajudhya Nath at the conclusion of the proceedings.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd April, on the authority of its Jhānsi correspondent, gives an account of the National Congress meeting held in Hardyganj at Jhānsi on the 20th idem, under the auspices of the Mahājani Sabha. Nawáb Ahmad-ullah Khán was voted to the chair, and Babu Sita Ram, the proprietor of the Indian Midland Railway Press, Babu Shankar Sahai, Vakíl, and Babu Keshav Rai, Vakíl, addressed the assembly. A memorial addressed to Parliament praying for extension of the elective principle to the Indian Legislative Councils was adopted by general acclamation. Babu Shankar Sahai drew attention to the alleged defects of the present municipal administration at Jhānsi, and urged the extension of the operation of Act XV of 1883 to that municipality in place of Act XV of 1872. The meeting resolved to send a memorial to the Local Government through the district authorities on the subject.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán's memorial against the introduction of the elective principle.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 23rd April, expresses disapproval of the memorial sent by Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán to Parliament against the introduction of the elective principle, and is glad to notice that some Musalmáns in the Deccan have prepared a counter memorial in favour of the introduction of election.

Circulation,  
350 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 24th April, praises Lord Reay, the late Governor of Bombay, for his ability, justice and sympathy with natives, refers to the demonstrations made by the different classes of the community in his honour on the eve of his departure and observes that such honour was not done by natives to any other European officer after Lord Ripon. Referring to the Crawford case, the *Hindu-*

Circulation,  
500 copies.



stán condemns the action of the Secretary of State in that case. The mamlatdárs, who gave evidence before the Crawford Commission, have been removed from their posts by the Secretary of State in utter disregard of the assurance given them by Lord Reay's Government, and Hanumat Rao, through whom Mr. Crawford used to receive bribes, has been relegated to the jail, while Mr. Crawford, the principal offender, is quietly enjoying himself in England.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Bhārat Varsha* (Bithur), for April, publishes an article communicated by Kashi Nath of Sirsa and headed "The Non-Adherence of Government to its Promises." The writer regrets to say

Government accused of an alleged breach of promise made to the late Mahārāja Sindhia.

that now Government officials in Native States have everything their own way and do not pay the least attention to the wishes of the princes, and that what is worse is that the Government of India turns a deaf ear to all complaints made against them. The native newspapers have frequent occasion to notice the high-handed proceedings of Residents and Political Agents. Here is one such instance. When the late Mahārāja Jiaji Rao Sindhia lay on his deathbed in May 1886, he sent a letter to Sir Lepel Griffin, the then Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, requesting that after his death the administration of his State might not be interfered with by Government, that the young prince might remain under the instruction of Pandit Pran Kishan and Pandit Anandi Prasad whom he had appointed for the purpose, and that no European tutor might be appointed, as the instruction of such a tutor was likely to affect the customs and manners of the prince. Sir Lepel forwarded the Mahārāja's letter to Lord Dufferin, and His Lordship sent a telegram to the Mahārāja to the effect that His Lordship greatly regretted the Mahārāja's sickness and hoped for a speedy recovery, but that in the event of his death his wishes would be strictly carried out. The Mahārāja was highly satisfied with Lord Dufferin's assurance and quietly breathed his last the next day. But only four months after the Mahārāja's demise Sir Lepel upset the old system of administration and appointed his friend Mr. J. W. John-



ston, Principal of the Rájkumar College at Indore, tutor to the young prince on Rs. 1,500 a month. If Government breaks its promises in this way, the chiefs and the people will lose all faith in its words and serious consequences will accrue. The total pay of the native teachers of the young Mahārāja amounted only to Rs. 325 a month, whereas Mr. Johnston receives Rs. 1,500. Is this economy?

The *Najm-ul-Akhbār* (Etáwah), of the 8th April,

Circulation,  
175 copies.

Proposal regarding the exchange of some villages between the Madras Government and the Nizam.

observes that, in order to ingratiate themselves with Government, men like Rája Shiva Prasad, C.S.I., are always ready to complain that great tyranny and oppression prevail in Native States. But an incident has lately occurred which clearly shows how far the complaint is true. The Madras Government has expressed a desire to make an exchange of some villages, situated on the boundary between the British and the Hyderabad territories, with the Nizam; but the Nizam's subjects living in the villages which are proposed to be transferred to the Madras Government, do not like to be removed from under His Highness' rule. If there were tyranny and oppression in the Hyderabad State, the Nizam's subjects would be highly satisfied with the opportunity, thus afforded them, of being brought under British rule. Sir Lepel Griffin, the inveterate enemy of Native States, should note the incident.

The *Kanauj Punch*, of the 15th April, represents India

Circulation,  
325 copies.

Condition of India,

as a woman working at a corn mill marked Poverty. The *Punch* tells

her that she has to work at the mill, and she repeats a popular Hindi couplet in reply, which means:—"Wood burnt and became coal, and coal turned to ashes; but I, a sinner, burnt in such a manner that I became neither coal nor ashes."

The same paper represents India as a fruit tree, Euro-

Europeans and natives.

peans as plucking and eating fruit, and natives as raising their hands to

pluck fruit in vain.



The same paper publishes an article in the form of a letter addressed by India to Burma. Comments on the alleged treatment of Burma by the British Government. India represents itself as an ox which has long been in the possession of the British Government, and Burma as a young bullock which has just fallen into the hands of that Government, and informs Burma, from its own bitter experience, of the treatment which it should expect from its new master. When the British Government passed the string through its (Burma's) nose, it foolishly made a severe struggle, but the struggle only tended to widen the hole in its nose and to cause an abundant flow of blood. It will gradually be trained by coaxing and threats and put into the yoke, and hard labour will be exacted from it without sufficient food being supplied. All the fodder will be eaten up by John Bull, but some refuse may be supplied to it when it is found to be reduced to a mere skeleton. The white horses will always be ready to kick it and strike it with their hoofs provided with shoes.

## ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
248 copies.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 16th April, advertizing to the declaration of the Under Secretary of State in Parliament, in reply to a question, to the effect that the poverty of the people in the Central Provinces is due to their extravagance, observes that the Government officers who have every kind of comfort provided for them cannot be acquainted with the condition of the people. Heavy taxation, and not the alleged extravagance of the people, is responsible for their unsatisfactory condition. The local authorities are well aware of this matter and have occasionally brought it to the notice of Government, but in vain. The higher authorities who do not know the true state of things in this country, but give a free vent to their own whims and fancies, cannot be expected to improve the condition of the people.

Circulation,  
219 copies.

The *Asad* (Lucknow,) of the 25th April, with reference to the complaints made in the *Hindustani* of the 13th idem in connection with Bohtak affairs.



tion with the affairs at Rohtak, argues that the complaints are unfounded, and approves of the establishment of the penal police force for the preservation of peace.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd April, expresses surprise and regret at the circumstance that the Legislative Council of these provinces has held no sittings since its establishment, and desires to know why it was established if it was not intended to meet and do any work.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 23rd April, publishes an article communicated by Sayyid Abdul Aziz, Tahsildār, who observes that the High Court allows retired Munsifs and Subordinate

Circulation,  
540 copies.

Judges, but not retired Tahsildārs and Deputy Collectors, to practise as pleaders in courts of law. Evidently the maintenance of such a distinction between the two classes of officials is due to the circumstance that the judicial civil officials are required to pass the pleadership examination, while the revenue officials have to pass only the departmental examination and are quite unacquainted with the civil law. But under the recent orders of the Local Government the revenue officials will also be examined in civil law in future. Hence it is to be hoped that the High Court will now see its way to extending to them the privilege of practising as pleaders after their retirement from the public service. Moreover, the Tahsildārs and the Deputy Collectors in the North-Western Provinces should be made eligible for Munsifships and Subordinate Judgeships, as such officials in Oudh are.

The *Hindustān* (Kálákankar), of the 26th April, advertising to the orders lately issued by Government regarding the dismissal of those Government servants whose

Circulation,  
500 copies.

Orders regarding the dismissal of officials deeply involved in debt.

debts cannot be cleared by the deduction of half their pay for two years, observes that those servants who have run headlong into debt owing to drunkenness or immoral conduct deserve no sympathy or indulgence. But the case of



those officials who have been involved in debt by causes over which they had no control, and who have always performed their duties loyally and faithfully, is different. Moreover, the money lenders, relying on the existing laws and rules for the recovery of their money, granted loans to officials; but the sudden enforcement of the orders above referred to will deprive them of the means of realizing their money from the officials and will be a kind of breach of faith with them. Under these circumstances Government should give a notice of five or six years for the enforcement of the orders.

Circulation,  
219 copies.

The *Asád* (Lucknow), of the 25th April, is glad to notice that the *Pioneer* has lately drawn attention to the great extortion to which cultivators are exposed in their dealings with the village money lenders, and urges that Government should make advances to cultivators in order to save them from the clutches of the latter. A cultivator should be able to get an advance in an easy manner on the security of two well-to-do cultivators, and the tahsíl officials should have no chance of levying any blackmail from him in connection with the grant of the advance. The security of the landlord for the grant of an advance to a cultivator should not be necessary, because the two are not generally to be found on the best of terms with each other.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Bhárat Varsha* (Bithur), for April, complains that the income tax is not properly assessed, particularly in these provinces. Persons whose incomes are below Rs. 500 a year should be exempt according to law, but they are taxed by Government officials. At Bithur there are only three or four men whose incomes amount to Rs. 500, but there are several persons who have to pay Rs. 25 a year on account of the income tax, and the lowest rate, which is Rs. 10, has to be paid by many men. The tax of course presses very severely on the poorer traders, as may be expected. Appeals to the higher authorities, as a rule, are



useless and only put the appellants to some expense. Sir Auckland Colvin, who is a very sympathetic ruler, should take some steps with a view to secure fair and equitable assessments. It would be well if assessments were made at every place in consultation with a local committee composed of ten respectable members elected by the inhabitants of the place for the purpose.

The same paper, in its column of local news, complains that on the occasion of the visit of the Tahsildár of Cawnpore to Bithur on the 17th March for the purpose of revising the income tax assessments, three men, animated by a desire of ingratiating themselves into the favour of the authorities, recommended the imposition of the tax on 150 additional persons. But none of the 150 persons has the minimum taxable income, and it is to be hoped that the Tahsildár will not allow himself to be deceived by the misstatements of any selfish men.

The *Bhārat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 21st April, complains that the decline of the Indian industries, owing to European competition, is one of the principal causes of the poverty of this country, asks all patriotic natives to refrain from the use of foreign goods and advises them to send missionaries to different parts of the country to impress upon the people the advantages of the encouragement of Indian manufactures.

Circulation,  
1,500 copies.

#### LEGISLATION.

The *Āzād* (Lucknow), of the 11th April, with reference to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh draft Village Sanitation Bill, is glad to notice that Government has recognised the necessity for improving the sanitary condition of villages. In regard to the last sentence of section 9 of the Bill the *Āzād* observes that if an owner of land in a village lives in another village, his house will not be taken into account. Hence the provision that the

Circulation,  
219 copies.



maximum sum to be assessed should not exceed the average rate of one anna per mensem for each house will not do. It is necessary that such an owner should be exempt from assessment with reference to his lands and houses, but that he should be personally assessed. The *Ázád* is of opinion that after the words "public nuisances" in clause (d), section 12, the words affecting the sanitation of the village and defining and prohibiting acts injurious to the health of the residents or the cattle in the village should be inserted. Section 12, sub-section 2, does not provide any other kind of punishment for an offender from whom a fine inflicted under the Act cannot be realized owing to his poverty. Such an offender should be liable to simple imprisonment in default of payment of the fine. In regard to the provisions of section 13 the *Ázád* suggests that a surplus should be at once spent on any necessary purpose under the Act at the end of the year, and that no savings should be allowed to accumulate. Under section 14 the District Magistrate and the Sanitary Commissioner will have the power to order the immediate cleansing of a village to which the Act is not extended, if a formidable epidemic, endemic or infectious disease prevails in the village or in its vicinity. But the condition as to the prevalence of such a disease in the village or its vicinity is unnecessary. The District Magistrate and the Sanitary Commissioner should be empowered to order the immediate cleansing of the village if they consider such a measure necessary as a precaution against the outbreak of any such disease.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 25th April, referring to the alterations made in the new Indian Factories Act. the Indian Factories Act, argues that the alterations will be injurious both to the labourers and the owners of the factories. The workmen in this country take their children with them to cotton mills, where the children learn work, and the small wages they receive are a great help to their parents. But the new Act forbids the employment of any children below nine years of age. Again, the Act provides for Sundays being



observed as holidays in factories. But holidays on their festival days would be more acceptable to native workmen than on Sundays. As regards the fixing of the hours of work, it should be observed that in many factories in this country the labourers are not paid by the hour, but according to the amount of work done during the day. Hence the fixing of hours will be felt as a great hardship both by the owners of factories and the workmen. Government should carefully consider the injurious consequences of the new clauses in the Act to the factory owners and labourers before it gives effect to them. The Lancashire mill owners are animated more by selfish motives than by any sympathy with the native labourers in their agitation for the introduction of the new factory legislation.

#### EDUCATION.

*The Najm-ul Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 16th April, thinks

Circulation,  
175 copies.

The reintroduction of Rájá Shiva Prasad's History of India in schools in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

that the alleged growing enmity between the Hindus and Musalmáns is chiefly due to the text-books on Indian history taught in schools

in these provinces. When a Hindu boy reads an account, given in Rájá Shiva Prasad's History of India, of the alleged tyranny and oppression practised by Aurengzeb and other Muhammadan kings, he naturally begins to hate Musalmáns. Some years ago the Rájá's History was removed from the school curriculum, and an equally objectionable book, *vis.*, Dr. Hunter's History, was substituted in its place. The Rájá's History has again been introduced. Are no better books to be found? In a history intended for the use of schoolboys hostile comments on the administration of old Muhammadan kings should be avoided, or at least both sides of the picture should be shown. Those kings should be praised for having appointed Hindus to high posts, for having dispensed justice without the levy of any court fees, for having killed their nearest relatives who were guilty of murders and so forth.

A Jhānsi correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The City Aided School at Jhānsi.

April, complains that the parents or guardians of the students in the



City Aided School at Jhānsi have to pay monthly subscriptions over and above the high schooling fees prescribed by the Director of Public Instruction. If an official whose pay is Rs. 25 or Rs. 30 a month has a son in the sixth class in the school, he will have to pay twelve annas as the schooling fee and eight annas as subscription. The payment of Re. 1-4-0 a month must press hard on a man whose income is only Rs. 25. Many men have consequently been obliged to withdraw their sons from the school. The Director should give his attention to the matter.

#### LOCAL.

Circulation,  
219 copies.

The *Āzād* (Lucknow), of the 25th April, is glad to notice that bad characters at Lucknow are being arrested by the district authorities, and that warrants of arrest have been issued against those who have secretly fled away. The people are very grateful to the local authorities for these proceedings, as the bad characters were a great nuisance and cases of robbery were very frequent.



# LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Agra Akhbar	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Tajammul Husain	April 21st	1890.	240 copies.
2	Agra Punch	"	"	"	Amir Khan	" 20th	"	200 "
3	Akhbar-i-Alam	Meerut	"	"	Munarrab Husain Khan.	" 22nd	"	63 "
4	Alam-i-Taswir	Cawnpore	"	"	Rahmatu-l-lah	" 15th & 22nd,	" 22nd & 28th,	200 "
5	Aligarh Institute Gazette.	Aligarh	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly	Alimu-l-lah	" 19th & 22nd,	" 22nd & 25th,	487 copies (including 282 copies taken by Government.)
6	Almora Akhbar	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	" 21st	" 23rd	76 copies.
7	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Kishun Lal	" 19th	"	159 "
8	Asad	"	"	"	Ahmad Ali	" 25th	" 26th	219 "
9	Bharat Jivan	Benares	Hindi	"	Ram Krishna Varmá,	" 21st	"	1,500 "
10	Bharat Varsha	Bithur	"	Monthly	Ram Narayan	For April	" 22nd	250 "
11	Bráhma	Cawnpore	"	"	Pratap Narayan	"	" 24th	200 "
12	Colonel	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Banwari Lal	" Apl. 16th	" 27th	...
13	Dabdaba-i-Qasari	Bareilly	"	"	Thakur Prasad	" 19th	" 22nd	250 copies.
14	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari	Rampur	"	"	Muhammad Husain,	" 21st	" 23rd	468 "
15	Dabir-i-Hind	Agra	"	Tri-weekly	Aminu-l-din	" 20th	"	82 "
16	Fitnah	Gorakhpur	"	Weekly	Nizam Ahmad	" 24th	" 27th	550 "
17	Hidai	Moradabad	"	"	Ilahi Baksh	" 22nd	" 25th	100 "
18	Hindustan	Kálákanter	Hindi	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla	" 22nd to 27th,	" 23rd to 28th,	500 "



*List of newspapers examined—(concluded).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
19	<i>Hindustani</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Ganga Prasad Varmá,	1890. 20th & 27th,	1890. Apl. 23rd & 28th,	300 copies.
20	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahavir Prasad	" 19th & 23rd,	" 27th	100 "
21	<i>Jám-i-Jamshed</i>	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Jamshed Ali	Mar. 23rd & 30th,	" 25th	150 "
22	<i>Kanauj Punch</i>	Kanauj	"	"	Bhaggu Khán	April 15th	" 22nd	325 "
23	<i>Kárnámah</i>	Lucknow	"	"	Muhammad Yáqúb,	" 21st	" 23rd	250 "
24	<i>Káshí Pátriká</i>	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	"	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	" 25th	" 27th	500 copies (including 342 copies taken by Government.)
25	<i>Káiyash Akhbár</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	" Monthly	Rudra Prasad	16th	22nd	1,200 copies.
26	<i>Káiyash Pátriká</i>	"	"	Weekly	Debi Prasad	" For April	"	227 "
27	<i>Káiyash Reformer</i>	Bareilly	"	"	Thákur Prasad	Apl. 19th	"	350 "
28	<i>Káiyash Shubh Chintak,</i>	"	Hindi	"	Thákur Prasad	" 21st	"	200 "
29	<i>Káiyash Uptárak</i>	Agra	Urdu	"	Naráyan Prasad	"	26th	300 "
30	<i>Mashir-i-Qaisar</i>	Lucknow	"	"	Ghulam Muhammad,	" 23rd	" 23rd	200 "
31	<i>Matla-i-Núr</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Gaurí Shankar	" 19th	"	50 "
32	<i>Masharu-l-Zirát</i>	Meerut	Hindi-Urdu	Monthly	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	For April	" 26th	195 "
33	<i>Mishr-i-Nisnos</i>	Bijnor	Urdu	Weekly	Karimu-l-lah	Apl. 21st	23rd	370 "
34	<i>Mefid-i-Am</i>	Agra	"	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán	" 20th	24th	200 "
35	<i>Nayyar-i-Asam</i>	Moradabad	"	Weekly	Amjad Ali	" 14th & 21st,	22nd & 26th,	250 "
36	<i>Najmu-l-Akhbár</i>	Etawah	"	"	Báhu-l-lah Khán	" 8th & 16th,	"	175 "
37	<i>Najmu-l-Hind</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Avtar Krishn	" 17th	25th	225 "
38	<i>Najmu-l-Hind</i>	Jaunpur	"	"	Muhammad Muhsin,	" 21st	23rd	80 "



39	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	... Agra	Urdu	Weekly	... Jamná Dás Biswás,	April 23rd	April 26th	400 copies.
40	<i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>	... Fatehpur	...	...	... Sheo Náráyan Lál	... 8th & 15th	27th	98
41	<i>Násir-i-Hind</i>	... Agra	...	...	... Muhammad Alf	... 24th	26th	60
42	<i>Nasim Akhbár</i>	... Lucknow	...	Bi-monthly	... Dwárká Prasad	... 20th	24th	200
43	<i>Núru-l-Anwár</i>	... Cawnpore	...	Weekly	... Abdu-l-Hamid	... 19th	25th	262
44	<i>Nýaya Sudhá</i>	... Harda	... M a r á t h i - English.	...	... Wásudeva Bháskar	... 23rd	25th	350
45	<i>Oudh Akhbár</i>	... Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	... Sheo Prasad	... 22nd to 26th	22nd, 24th & 28th,	540 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.)
46	<i>Prayág Samákhár</i>	... Allahabad	Hindi	Weekly	... Dewaki Nandan	... 21st	23rd	450 copies.
47	<i>Public Service Gazette, Mirzapur</i>	... Mirzapur	Urdu	...	... Muhammad Amír	... 22nd	26th	350
48	<i>Rafu-l-Akhbár</i>	... Benares	...	...	... Ghulam Husain	... 21st	25th	300
49	<i>Rakbar</i>	... Moradabad	...	...	... Partáb Kishun	... 18th & 24th,	28th	100
50	<i>Riazul-Akhbár</i>	... Gorakhpur	...	...	... Nizam Ahmad	... 24th	27th	325
51	<i>Rohilkhand Punch</i>	... Moradabad	...	...	... Jamshed Ali	... Mar. 23rd & 30th,	25th	150
52	<i>Sajjan Kirti Sudhákar</i>	... Udaipur	Hindi	...	... Banshi Dhar	... April 21st	26th	108
53	<i>Sitara-i-Hind</i>	... Moradabad	Urdu	...	... Banwari Lal	... 12th & 20th,	22nd & 26th,	125
54	<i>Subodh Sindhu</i>	... Khandwa	... M a r á t h i - Hindi.	...	... Lakshman Anant Prayagi.	... 16th & 23rd,	24th	248
55	<i>Tamannái</i>	... Lucknow	Urdu	...	... Púran Chand	... 16th & 24th,	28th	125
56	<i>Tohfa-i-Hind</i>	... Bijnor	...	...	... Jaiaraj Singh	... 20th	27th	240
57	<i>Tútt-i-Hind</i>	... Meerut	...	...	... Sajjad Husain	... Mar. 8th & April 16th.	22nd & 24th,	310

LUCKNOW :  
The 2nd May, 1890.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.



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